

AGUINALDO FIERCELY ATTACKS MANILA

Repulsed With Heavy Loss By Land Forces Under General Otis, and Warships Under Admiral Dewey.

A SURPRISE ATTEMPTED IN THE NIGHT TIME

A Shot From an American Sentry at Filipinos Who Refused to Halt Was Accepted as a Prearranged Signal and Was Followed by a Terrific Fusillade Along Aguinaldo's Entire Line—American Soldiers Perform Many Deeds of Conspicuous Gallantry—The Concord, Charleston and Monadnock Throw Death Dealing Shells Into the Enemy's Ranks—Filipino Losses Estimated at 2,000 Dead, 3,500 Wounded, and 5,000 Prisoners—Our Loss Comparatively Light—Dispatches From Dewey and Otis—The Fighting Admiral's Message to Aguinaldo.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Manila, Feb. 6.—7:15 p. m.—Owing to the area embraced in the scene of Sunday's engagement, a semi-circle of fully seventeen miles, details regarding individual fighting have been extremely difficult to obtain. So far as can be gained the brush commenced at 8:45 on Saturday evening by firing of a Nebraska sentry at Santa Mesa upon Filipinos who were deliberately crossing the line after repeated warnings, with the evident purpose of drawing our fire.

PRE-ARRANGED SIGNAL.

The first shot from the American sentry was evidently accepted as a pre-arranged signal, for it was followed almost immediately by a terrific fusillade along the entire Filipino line on the north side of the Pasig river.

The American outposts returned the fire with such vigor that the Filipino line was checked until the arrival of reinforcements.

All the troops in the vicinity were hurried out and the Filipinos ceased firing for half an hour while their reinforcements came up.

THE BATTLE RESUMED.

At 10 o'clock the fighting was resumed, the American firing line, consisting of the Third Artillery, the Kansas and Montana regiments, the Min-

nesota regiment, the Pennsylvania, the Nebraska, the Utah Battery, the Idaho, the Washingtons, the Californians, the Fourth Cavalry, North Dakota Volunteers, South Dakota and Colorado regiments, Sixth Artillery and Fourteenth Infantry.

The Filipinos concentrated their forces at these points, Calocan, Santa Mesa and Calabutan, and maintained an intermittent fusillade for some hours. They brought artillery into action at Calabutan at 10:30, but only one gun annoyed the Americans to any appreciable extent, a Howitzer, on the road beyond Santa Mesa. The Third Artillery silenced the Calabutan battery by firing two guns simultaneously, which was followed immediately by volleys from the infantry.

ADVANCE AT DAYLIGHT.

At about midnight there was a lull in the firing, lasting until 3:45 a. m., when the whole Filipino line responded fire. The Americans poured a terrific fire into the darkness for twenty minutes and then there was another lull until daylight, when the Americans generally advanced.

Hot fire from Dewey's ships. During the night, in response to Rear Admiral Dewey's signals flashed across from Cavite, the United States cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord, stationed at Malabon, poured a deadly fire from their secondary battery into the Filipino trenches at Calocan.

After daylight the United States double-turret sea-going monitor Monadnock opened fire off Malate and kept shelling the Filipinos' left flank, while the other vessels shelled the enemy's right flank for several hours.

Villages and natives captured. By ten o'clock the Americans had apparently completely routed the enemy and had taken the villages of Palawpong, Santa Mesa, Pao, Santana, San Pedro, Macorte, Pandocan and Pasa, had destroyed hundreds of native huts, and had secured possession of the water main and reservoir—a distance of over six miles.

The Tennesseans joined the firing

line at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning and assisted in capturing Santa Mesa.

A NOTABLE EVENT.

One of the most notable events of Sunday's work was driving the Filipinos out of their stronghold at Pao by the reserve, a few companies of Californians, commanded by Colonel Duboce. The main road to the village was lined by native huts full of Filipino sharpshooters. After they had been firing upon General King and his staff, killing a driver, and firing on an ambulance of the Red Cross Society, Colonel Duboce ordered the huts to be cleared and burned.

BATTLE IN A CHURCH.

The Filipinos concentrated in Pao church and convent, where they made a determined stand in the upper stories. A platoon of Californians stationed on a neighboring bridge maintained a hot fire on the Filipinos, but was unable to dislodge them. In the face of a terrific fusillade, Colonel Duboce and a few volunteers dashed into the church, scattered coal oil inside of it, set fire to the oil and retired.

In the meantime Captain Dyer's battery of the Sixth Artillery bombarded the church, dropping a dozen shells into the tower and roof. Company L, and part of Company G, of the Californians, charged into the church, but were unable to ascend the single flight of steps leading to the story above.

SMOKED OUT AND SHOT.

After the incendiaries had retired, a company of the Idahos and the Washington Guards stationed on either side

carriages disappeared as if by magic, the street cars were stopped, the telegraph lines were cut and the soldiers hurriedly, but silently, marched out of the city to the stations assigned them. The stores were closed almost instantly. Foreign flags were seen to be flying from many windows, and a number of white rags were hung out from Filipino huts and houses.

On Sunday immense crowds of people visited the water front and gathered in the highest towers to watch the bombardment. There were no street cars or carriages to be seen, and the streets were almost deserted.

The Minnesota troops, acting as police, searched every native and arrested many of them, with the result that while there were several attempts to assassinate American officers on Saturday, there were none on Sunday. Absolute order was maintained.

The United States flagship Olympia steamed across the bay on Sunday and took up a position near the German cruiser Irene and the British cruiser Narcissus, off the Mole. She is still there.

The Americans are determined not to give the Filipinos a chance to recuperate.

The official list of dead and wounded has not yet been submitted for publication.



ADMIRAL DEWEY.

tion, and it is impossible, owing to the fact that the regiments are scattered, to obtain a reliable list except from headquarters.

Two Filipino commissioners from Iloilo and four rebel officers were arrested here this morning after boarding the steamer Uranus.

Many suspects have been arrested in various parts of the city.

Prompted by General Otis' promise of last night to send along the list of casualties at the earliest possible moment, the friends of the soldiers at Manila besieged the War Department to-day by telegram and word of mouth for information from the scene of the battle in the Philippines. The list was long in coming, a fact explained by the cutting of the telegraph wires along the American front, which prevented early reports from the division commanders.

In the meantime came a short cablegram from Admiral Dewey that caused some temporary commotion by creating the impression that hostilities had been renewed by the insurgents. Up to the close of office hours, however, nothing had come from General Otis to confirm this inference, and such cablegrams as did come from him touched upon other matters entirely, so it was assumed that there was no foundation in fact for the apprehension, and that Admiral Dewey's message was a belated one, referring to the first engagement. When General Otis' casualty lists began to come over the cables they were somewhat confusing, probably due to the fact that there are 19 different lines between Manila and Washington. The immediate effect was to cause some errors to be made in the reported list of killed.

THE CASUALTIES.

After great difficulty the officials of the War Department arranged the previous casualty lists into the following single list, which is believed to be substantially accurate, and was made up as an official sub-list for the prior list:

First Brigade, First Division, Tenth Pennsylvania—Major E. Brierer, flesh wound arm slight; Lieutenant Albert J. Buttermore, flesh wound, slight; C. H. Sergeant, Joseph Sheldon, slight flesh wound thigh; H. Private Hiram Conger, abdomen penetrated, serious; D. Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious; D. Private Debaunt, flesh wound, back, slight.

First Montana—Private Reynolds, slight wound in ear; H. Private Charles Rummels, flesh wound in leg, slight; Corporal Hayes, missing, probably killed; H. Private John Sorenson, head wound, L. probably dead; Private Mayersick, lungs penetrated, serious; L. Private Skinner, slight thigh wound, L.

First Colorado—Private Orton Twower, wounded left thigh; B. Private Charles S. Morrison, wounded left hand; B. Private Maurice Parkhurst, wounded in pubes; B. Private C. D. White, missing, supposedly drowned; D. Private Elmer F. Doran, killed, shot in chest; L. Corporal William Erie, wounded in left cheek and arm; L. Private Charles Carlson, killed, shot in head; L. Private Charles B. Boyce, flesh wound in left knee; L. First Lieutenant Charles Hougham, flesh wound in left knee.

First South Dakota—Private Horace J. McCracken, killed; H. Private Fred E. Green, killed; L. Wounded—Private Benjamin Phelps, wounded in right thigh; K. Corporal Eugene E. Stevens, wounded in right thigh; K. Private Frank G. McLain, wounded in right hip; G. Hiram Fay, wounded in right knee; P. Private A. Haskell, slight wound in neck; L.

Third Artillery—Wounded: Sergeant Bernard Sharp, flesh wound in leg, slight; L. Private Orin Ryan, shot in head, serious; L. Private Edward Lundstrom, shot through hand, slight; L. Private James Gleason, flesh wound in thigh, slight; L.

Fourth Infantry—Killed: Corporals Guy E. Soden, E., and Henry F. Thompson, M.; Privates Jesse A. Hale, A.; Maurice L. Seeman, A.; Louis V. Dietz, D.; James Harvey Knight, M.; Charles W. Douglas, M.; Frank H. Isinghausen, M.; Charles A. Seltz, M.; Alphonse Bonner, M.; Peter M. Stornment, L.

Sixth Artillery—Killed: Private W. A. Goodman, D.

First Idaho—Killed: Major Edward

McConville; Corporal Frank R. Calwer, B.; Private James Frazer, C.

First California—Killed: Private J. J. Dewar, K.; Private Tom Ryan, H.; Private Joseph Maher, M.

First Washington—Killed: Corporal George W. McGowan, A.; Private Ralph W. Simonds, A.; Private George B. Rechart, L.; Private Charles Smith, L.; Private Matthews H. Cherry, L.

Private Sherman Harding, L.; Private Edward H. Perry, L.; Private Walter N. Hanson, L.; Private Arno H. Molekel, H.

Wounded: Sergeant Samuel E. Boak, L.; Corporal James Neary, M.; Musician Dixon A. Everett, M.; Michael Kennedy, P.; Augustin Berry, F.; Benjamin A. Harbour, L.; Hugh P. McClellan, L.; Herman Steinhagen, L.; O. B. Wright, L.; William Sloat, K.; Arthur L. Cleburn, M.; Richard Hughes, M.

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did splendid execution on flank of enemy; city held in check and absolute quiet prevailed; insurgents secured good many Mauser rifles, a few field pieces and quick-firing guns, with ammunition, during last month.

"OTIS."

AN ENGLISH ACCOUNT.

London, Feb. 6.—The Morning Post publishes the following details of the fighting at Manila:

Saturday's and Sunday's engagements have proved a slaughter for the Filipinos, their killed being reported as amounting to thousands.

The American forces could scarcely have been better disposed. It is now known that the attack was fully expected, and that every precaution had been made to meet the contingency.

DEWEY TO AGUINALDO.

Hong Kong, Feb. 6.—The following dispatch was received here from Manila before the outbreak there occurred:

"Rear-Admiral Dewey, in an interview, said the Monadnock is guarding one end of the city, the Monterey the other, and the army protects the rear. He added that he had sent word to Aguinaldo that if accidentally, the insurgents entered Manila, he would reduce it to mortar and stone."

The insurgents are an armed mob, the dispatch adds, incapable of government, and are angry with Admiral Dewey for seizing vessels flying Filipino flags.

The Admiral, the correspondent says, is not favorable to annexation, but he believes in the gradual withdrawal of the United States troops.

He also says the United States is morally bound to establish a stable government in the Philippines.

WHERE THE BATTLE WAS.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Members of the Filipino Junta, who are in this city, were shown dispatches from Manila to-night and readily gave a description of the location of the places where the fighting occurred.

Dr. Juan Luna, a member of the Junta, said that the places named in the dispatch lie to the north and east of



AGUINALDO.

Albert E. Barth, M. Lieutenant James Mitchell, Fourteenth Infantry, died of wounds at 2:06 p. m., February 6th.

Private George W. Hall, G., First Idaho, died of wounds.

Colonel William C. Smith, First Tennessee, died of apoplexy at head of his command on firing line February 5th.

THE ENEMY'S LOSS.

Hong Kong, Feb. 6.—The latest advices from Manila say that the rebel forces have been driven back ten miles and their losses are estimated at 1,900 killed or wounded.

During the fighting the United States warships shelled a train loaded with insurgents.

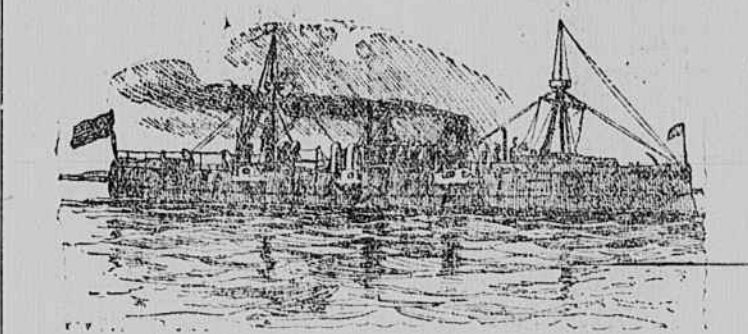
Col. William C. Smith, of the First Tennessee Infantry, was in the thick



GENERAL OTIS.

Manila, and that the native army in that quarter is small; a much larger force, he says, is encamped to the south of the city in the direction of Malate.

The American outposts are the ones formerly occupied by the Spaniards on



THE CONCORD.

of the fight when attacked by apoplexy and fell from his horse.

DEWEY CABLES OF SHIPS.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Admiral Dewey cabled the Navy Department to-day as follows:

"Manila, February 6.

"Secretary Navy, Washington:

"Insurgents have attacked Manila. The Boston leaves to-day for Iloilo to relieve the Baltimore, which will return to Manila. Two men wounded yesterday board Monadnock, one seriously. (Signed) "DEWEY."

GENERAL OTIS' REPORT.

The following supplemental dispatch from General Otis was received:

"To Adjutant General:

"Insurgents in large force opened attack on our outer lines at 8:45 last evening; renewed attack several times during night; at 4 o'clock this morning entire line engaged; all attacks repulsed; at daybreak advanced against insurgents and have driven them beyond the lines they formerly occupied, capturing several villages and their defensible works; insurgent loss in dead and wounded large; our own casualties thus far estimated at one hundred and seventy-five, very few fatal; troops enthusiastic and acting fearlessly; navy

the outskirts of the city, while those held by the natives are about half a mile away to the north and east.

The distance between the extreme points of the fighting is six miles. Calocan is the most northerly of the Filipino outposts. This is the town spoken of in the Manila dispatch as having been bombarded by the Charleston and Concord. Dr. Luna said it was impossible for the American shells to have done any damage there, as the place is protected from the bay by a range of hills. The American ships, he said, could not take up a position close to the shore, owing to shallow water in that vicinity.

Balik-Balik, where the natives had two field pieces, lies to the east of Calocan and much nearer to the American lines.

Dr. Luna said he received a cablegram from Aguinaldo last night, stating that he was awaiting the action of the United States Senate on the treaty of peace, and that the Filipinos would make no move until the action had been taken. This message, he said, was dated Malolos, the capital of the so-called Filipino Republic.

LATEST ESTIMATE OF LOSSES.

Manila, Feb. 6.—Careful estimates place the Filipino losses up to date at 2,000 dead, 3,500 wounded and 5,000 taken prisoners.

FIGHTING JOE WHEELER.

HE IS READY TO TAKE UP ARMS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

New York, Feb. 6.—A Washington dispatch to the Herald says: News of the attack on Manila has again aroused the military ardor of Major General Joseph Wheeler. He said to-night:

"What is chiefly needed in dealing with the Filipinos is policy and diplomacy. I found not the slightest difficulty in getting along with the Cubans after I got to know them. When they

came to me I received them politely and took pains to explain any thing to them which they did not seem to understand. By doing this I found it easy to convince them and win them over to our side."

"In the event you are sent to the Philippines, General, in what capacity will you go?"

"I do not even know that I will be sent there, I am ready to go tomorrow. It is the height of my ambition to serve in the army, where my services may be needed."

It is said among the friends of General Wheeler that it was upon intimation from high authority that he might be required in the army in the spring that he refused either to resign his commission in the army or his seat in the House of Representatives.

THE PEACE TREATY RATIFIED

News From Manila Hastens the Vote.

FOUR SENATORS CHANGE BASE

McLaurin, of South Carolina; McEnery, of Louisiana; Jones, of Nevada, and Ross, of Mississippi. Support the Treaty—The Recorded Vote—The Treaty Itself Finally Delivered to the President.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, Feb. 6.—The treaty of peace negotiated between the commissioners of the United States and Spain at Paris was to-day ratified by the United States Senate, the vote being 57 yeas to 27 nays, or one vote more than the two-thirds majority necessary to secure Senatorial concurrence in a treaty document. The vote was taken in executive session, and until the junction of secrecy was removed, the result was supposed to be private; but the Vice-President had no more than announced the figures before Senators rushed out of every door leading from the Senate chamber, declaring that the treaty had been ratified. Some made the mistake of stating that there were three votes to spare. There was in fact only one vote more than was necessary.

FOLLOWED WITH CLOSE INTEREST.

No vote has been taken in the Senate since that on the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law that has been followed with as close interests as was the vote of to-day. This anxiety was due not only to the magnitude of the question at issue, but to the uncertainty which attended the matter up to the last moment.

Many of the vast throng which was turned from the galleries after the doors were closed in response to Senator Davis' motion, lingered in the corridors, all waiting eagerly for the news from inside.

Within the chamber the interest was even more intense.

ELECTIONEERING FOR VOTES.

Few Senators left the chamber except those engaged in the cloak-rooms in trying on the one side to gain votes for the treaty and on the other to prevent a break in the ranks.

Senators Aldrich, Lodge and Elkins, who have given their especial attention to